1998 Washington State Population Survey

ADDENDUM TO TECHNICAL REPORT #3 – Notes on Constructed Variables

Office of Financial Management
Forecasting

July 23, 1999

THIS DOCUMENT contains additions or changes to constructed variables in the 1998 Washington State Population Survey since its Revision Release in January 1999.

Variable	Note
HHTYPE	Type of household. Four types of households are identified: 1. The household head's spouse lives in the same household (husband-wife household) 1. Some or all of the other members are related to the household head by blood or married; however, the household head either is not married or his/her spouse does not live in the same household. 1. All other members are not related to the household head by blood or marriage. 1. Single-person households. The variable Q2P5B was used to identify the household members' relationship. The respondent is used as the proxy for the householder. The respondent is defined as the person who is most knowledgeable about the household's financial situation.
ADULTS18	Number of persons 18 or older in the household. The AGE variable was used to check the age of the household members.
ADULTS19	Number of persons 19 or older in the household. The AGE variable was used to check the age of the household members.
ADULTS21	Number of persons 21 or older in the household. The AGE variable was used to check the age of the household members.
CHLDRN14	Number of persons 14 or younger in the household. The AGE variable was used to check the age of the household members.
CHLDRN17	Number of persons 17 or younger in the household. The AGE variable was used to check the age of the household members.
CHLDRN18	Number of persons 18 or younger in the household. The AGE variable was used to check the age of the household members.
CHLDRN20	Number of persons 20 or younger in the household. The AGE variable was used to check the age of the household members.
LFS	Labor force status. It refers to the civilian labor force status of those 16 or older. Individuals serving on active military duty (either living in a

	military compound or a civilian residence) are excluded and are assigned the skip value ".S". Individuals younger than 16 are assigned the age skip value ".A". This variable contains some imputed values. To identify the imputed values, see the note for LFS_I. This variable consists of three value categories: Value Description 1 Employed 2 Unemployed 3 Not in labor force The unemployment rate can be obtained by dividing the "unemployed" by the sum of "employed" and "unemployed." The following steps are involved in constructing LFS: *Employed* (not considered are those who had a health condition which had lasted six months or more and which prevented them from working at a job): a. Those who worked during the reference week (Q4P3 = 1); b. Those who own a family business (OWNBUS = 1); c. Those who worked without pay in the family business during the reference week (Q4P4 = 1); d. Those who received profits from a family business during the reference week (Q4P5 = 1); e. Those who did not work during the reference week, but who had a job (Q4P6 = 11); f. Those who did not work during the reference week, but the reason for not working is "ill" and who last worked as late as March 1998 (Q4P6 = 6 and Q438B = 98 and Q4P38 >= 3); g. Those who did not work during the reference week, but the reason for not working is "bad weather." (Q4P6 = 18); h. Those who did not work during the reference week, but the reason for not working is "vacationing," and who last worked as last as January 1998 (Q4P6 = 15 and Q438B = 98); i. Those who did not work during the reference week, but the reason for not working is "take care house/family" and who last worked as late as March 1998 (Q4P6=4 and Q438B = 98 and Q4P38 = 3); j. Those who did not work during the reference week, but the reason for not working is "pregnancy" and who worked as late as September 1997 (Q4P6 = 16 and (Q438B = 98 or (Q438B = 97 and Q4P38 >= 9)). *Unemployed* (excluding all the above employed conditions and those who had a health condition which had lasted six months or more and which prevented working at a job):

	a. Those who did not work and the reason for not working is " ill" and who were looking for work but could not start a job if one was offered (Q4P3 = 0 and Q4P6 = 6 and Q4P32 = 1 and Q4P35 = 0); b. Those who did not work and who looked for work within last four weeks of the reference week (Q4P3 = 0 and Q4P32 = 1); c. Those who were on layoff and given indication of being called back to work within next six months and who could not start a job if one was offered (Q4P6 = 2 and Q4P27 = 1 and Q4P35 = 0). Not in Labor Force (excluding all conditions in Employed and Unemployed) a. Those whose had a health condition that had lasted six months or more and the health condition prevented them from working at a job (Q442B = 1); b. Those who did not work, were not looking for work (Q4P3 = 0 and Q4P32 = 0); c. Those who did not work and were looking for work but could not start if one was offered (Q4P3 = 0 and Q4P32 = 1 and Q4P35 = 0); d. Those who did not work and the reason for not working is "retired" (Q4P3 = 0 and Q4P6 = 1); e. Those who did not work and the reason for not working is "take care of house/family" (Q4P3 = 0 and Q4P6 = 4); f. Those who did not work and the reason for not working is "disabled" (Q4P3 = 0 and Q4P6 = 3); g. Those who did not work and the reason for not working is "did not want to work" (Q4P3 = 0 and Q4P6 = 5).
LFS_I	Imputation flag of the labor force status. Cases with missing values in the labor force status variable LFS are imputed using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. The value "0" means LFS is not imputed and "1" means it is imputed. The following are the control variables used in the imputation: a. Age (AGECAT) b. Sex (Q2P6) c. Race (Q2P13) d. Hispanic origin (Q2P16) e. Military service (Q2P17) f. Number of people in the household (PEOPL) g. Household poverty level (HHPOVLEV)
HHINCCAT	Household income recode. This variable is derived from the 1997 household income variable HHINC. While HHINC is a continuous variable, HHINCCAT contains the following 9 categories: 1. $0-$4,999 2. $5,000-$14,999

	3. $15,000-$24,999 4. $25,000-$34,999 5. $35,000-$49,999 6. $50,000-$74,999 7. $75,000-$99,999 8. $100,000-$149,000 9. $150,000 and over.
FAMINCAT	Family income recode (insurance-type family). This variable is derived from the 1997 family income variable FAMINC97. While HHINC is a continuous variable, FAMINCAT contains the following 9 categories: 1. $0-$4,999 2. $5,000-$14,999 3. $15,000-$24,999 4. $25,000-$34,999 5. $35,000-$49,999 6. $50,000-$74,999 7. $75,000-$99,999 8. $100,000-$149,000 9. $150,000 and over.
CNFAMINC	Family income in 1997 (census-type family). The census-type family income was obtained by summing the wage income (PEARN97) and non-wage income (PPNWAGE) for all members in a census-type family. For information on difference between insurance-type family and census-type family, see Note 1 in "Notes for Data Revision Released July 23, 1999."
CNFINCAT	Family income recode - census-type family. This variable is derived from the 1997 census-type family income variable CNFAMINC. While CNFAMINC is a continuous variable, CNFINCAT contains the following 9 categories: 1. $0-$4,999 2. $5,000-$14,999 3. $15,000-$24,999 4. $25,000-$34,999 5. $35,000-$49,999 6. $50,000-$74,999 7. $75,000-$99,999 8. $100,000-$149,000 9. $150,000 and over.
CFPOVLEV	1997 census-type family income as percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds were used in the construction of CFPOVLEV. (See Appendix 1 of "SPS Technical Report #3" for the poverty thresholds and see Note 1 in "Notes for Data Revision Released July 23, 1999" for difference between insurance-type family and census-type family)
CFPOVCAT	Recode of 1997 census-type family income (CFPOVLEV). CFPOVCAT contains 5 categories recoded from CFPOVLEV:

	1. 0-99% of the FPL 2. 100-199% of the FPL 3. 200-299% of the FPL 4. 300-399% of the FPL 5. 400% of the FPL or higher
CENFAMID	Census-type family identification number. Each census-type family is assigned a unique identification number. All members in the family share the same id. Housing units that have no census-type families are coded ".s". Such households include single-person households or households in which none of the other members are related to the household head by blood or marriage. For information on the difference between insurance-type family and census-type family, see Note 1 in "Notes for Data Revision Released July 23, 1999."
CF_PNUM	Person identification number within a census-type family. Each person within a census type family is assigned a unique person identification number. Only persons in census-type families are assigned person identification numbers. Persons in housing units that have no census-type families are coded ".s". Such households include single-person households or households in which none of the other members are related to the household head by blood or marriage. The respondent is used at the proxy for the household head. The respondent is defined as the person most knowledgeable about the household's financial situation.
EMP_I	Imputation flag for employer or union provided health plan (INS_EMP). Cases with missing values in INS_EMP were imputed using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. The value "0" means INS_EMP is not imputed and "1" means it is imputed. The following are the control variables used in the imputation: a. age (AGECAT) b. sex (Q2P6) c. work status (Q4P3) d. spouse's work status (a transitional variable) e. sector of main job (Q4P9) f. total weekly wage (sum of WGWK1ST and WGWKOTH) g. firm size (Q4P16) The selection of the control variables is based on the experience of the Current Population Survey.
MDCR_I	Imputation flag for Medicare health plan (INS_MDCR). Cases with missing values in INS_MDCR were imputed using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. The value "0" means INS_MDCR is not imputed and "1" means it is imputed. The following are the control variables used in the imputation: a. age (AGECAT) b. disability status (Q4P42, Q442C, Q442B) c. social security recipient household (Q6P12) d. household poverty level (HHPOVCAT) e. ever served in military (Q215P)

	f. relationship to the household head The selection of the control variables is based on the experience of the Current Population Survey.
OWN_I	Imputation flag for self-purchased health plan (INS_OWN). Cases with missing values in INS_OWN were imputed using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. The value "0" means INS_OWN is not imputed and "1" means it is imputed. The following are the control variables used in the imputation: a. age (AGECAT) b. group insurance plan status (a transitional variable) c. government health plan status (a transitional variable) d. work status (Q4P3) e. household poverty level (HHPOVCAT) f. health status (Q7P11) The selection of the control variables is based on the experience of the Current Population Survey.
MAA_I	Imputation flag for employer or union provided health plan (INS_MAA). Cases with missing values in INS_MAA were imputed using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. The value "0" means INS_MAA is not imputed and "1" means it is imputed. The following are the control variables used in the imputation: a. age (AGECAT) b. disability status (Q4P42, Q442C, Q442B) c. social security recipient household (Q6P12) d. household poverty level (HHPOVCAT) e. ever served in military (Q215P) f. relationship to the household head The selection of the control variables is based on the experience of the Current Population Survey.
MIL_I	Imputation flag for military health plan (INS_MIL). Cases with missing values in INS_MIL were imputed using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. The value "0" means INS_MIL is not imputed and "1" means it is imputed. The following are the control variables used in the imputation: a. age (AGECAT) b. sex (Q2P6) c. military duty status (Q2P15) d. spouse's military duty status (a transitional variable) The selection of the control variables is based on the experience of the Current Population Survey.
BHP_I	Imputation flag for Basic Health Plan (INS_BHP). Cases with missing values in INS_BHP were imputed using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. The value "0" means INS_BHP is not imputed and "1" means it is imputed. The following are the control variables used in the imputation: a. age (AGECAT)

	b. disability status (Q4P42, Q442C, Q442B) c. social security recipient household (Q6P12) d. household poverty level (HHPOVCAT) e. ever served in military (Q215P) f. relationship to the household head The selection of the control variables is based on the experience of the Current Population Survey.
OUT_I	Imputation flag for health plan provided by someone outside the household (INS_OUT). Cases with missing values in INS_OUT were imputed using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. The value "0" means INS_OUT is not imputed and "1" means it is imputed. The following are the control variables used in the imputation: a. age (AGECAT) b. group insurance plan status (a transitional variable) c. government health plan status (a transitional variable) d. self-purchased health plan status (INS_OWN) e. household poverty level (HHPOVCAT) The selection of the control variables is based on the experience of the Current Population Survey.
OTH_I	Imputation flag for other health plans (INS_OTH). Cases with missing values in INS_OTH were imputed using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. The value "0" means INS_OTH is not imputed and "1" means it is imputed. The following are the control variables used in the imputation: a. age (AGECAT) b. disability status (Q4P42, Q442C, Q442B) c. social security recipient household (Q6P12) d. household poverty level (HHPOVCAT) e. ever served in military (Q215P) f. relationship to the household head
Q7P10_I	Imputation flag for months insured with health plan in 1997 (Q7P10). Cases with missing values in Q7P10 were imputed using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. The value "0" means Q7P10 is not imputed and "1" means it is imputed. The following are the control variables used in the imputation: a. age (AGECAT) b. disability status (Q4P42, Q442C, Q442B) c. social security recipient household (Q6P12) d. household poverty level (HHPOVCAT) e. ever served in military (Q215P) f. relationship to the household head
Q7P11_I	Imputation flag for health status (Q7P11). Cases with missing values in Q7P11 were imputed using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. The value "0" means Q7P11 is not imputed and "1" means it is imputed. The following are the control variables used in the imputation:

	a. age (AGECAT) b. disability status (Q4P42, Q442C, Q442B) The selection of the control variables is based on the experience of the Current Population Survey.
INS_EMP	Covered by employer or union provided health plans. See "*SPS Technical Report #3 - Notes on Constructed Variables"* for details of construction of INS_EMP. Imputed values have replaced the missing values using the hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. To identify the imputed values, see the note for EMP_I.
INS_MDCR	Covered by Medicare. See "*SPS Technical Report #3 - Notes on Constructed Variables"* for details of construction of INS_MDCR. Imputed values have replaced the missing values using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. To identify the imputed values, see the note for MDCR_I. In addition, a change has been made to assign the value of "1" to persons 65 or older who were covered by Medicaid or other MAA programs.
INS_MAA	Covered by Medicaid or other MAA programs. See "*SPS Technical Report #3 - Notes on Constructed Variables"* for details of construction of INS_MAA. Imputed values have replaced the missing values using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. To identify the imputed values, see the note for MAA_I. In addition, children whose family income was below 200 percent of the federal poverty line and who were originally reported to be on BHP are now coded participants of MAA programs.
INS_OWN	Covered by a health plan bought on one's own. See "*SPS Technical Report #3 - Notes on Constructed Variables"* for details of construction of INS_OWN. Imputed values have replaced the missing values using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. To identify the imputed values, see the note for OWN_I.
INS_MIL	Covered by a military health plan. See "*SPS Technical Report #3 - Notes on Constructed Variables"* for details of construction of INS_MIL. Imputed values have replaced the missing values using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. To identify the imputed values, see the note for MIL_I. In addition, if one's spouse is covered by a military health plan, he/she is now coded as covered by a military health plan, too. Also, if one is under 21 (or 23 if not working but enrolled in school), not married, and his/her parent was covered by a military health plan, then he/she is now coded as covered by a military health plan.
INS_BHP	Covered by the Basic Health Plan. See "*SPS Technical Report #3 - Notes on Constructed Variables"* for details of construction of INS_BHP. Imputed values have replaced the missing values using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. To identify the imputed values, see the note for BHP_I. In addition, children who were originally coded as BHP participants and whose family incomes were below 200 percent of the federal poverty level are now coded as participants of MAA programs (i.e. INS_MAA = 1). The value of INS_BHP is reset to "0" for these children.

INS_OUT	Covered by a plan provided by some outside the household. See "*SPS Technical Report #3 - Notes on Constructed Variables"* for details of construction of INS_OUT. Imputed values have replaced the missing values using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. To identify the imputed values, see the note for OUT_I.
INS_OTH	Covered by other plans. See "*SPS Technical Report #3 - Notes on Constructed Variables"* for details of construction of INS_OTH. Imputed values have replaced the missing values using a hierarchical sequential hot decking technique. To identify the imputed values, see the note for OTH_I.
NUMPLANS	Number of plans covered by. See "*SPS Technical Report #3 - Notes on Constructed Variables"* for details of construction of NUMPLANS. Because of the imputation of variables of insurance plans from which this variable was created, this variable no longer contains missing data.
CUR_INS	Current insurance status. See "*SPS Technical Report #3 - Notes on Constructed Variables"* for details of construction of CUR_INS. Because of the imputation of variables of insurance plans from which this variable was created, this variable no longer contains missing data.
INS97_7	Covered by health insurance plans for 7 months or more in 1997. See "*SPS Technical Report #3 - Notes on Constructed Variables"* for details of construction of INS97_7. Because this variable is derived from Q7P10 which now contains imputed values, INS97_7 no longer contains missing data.
INS97_12	Covered by health insurance plans for 12 months in 1997. See "*SPS Technical Report #3 - Notes on Constructed Variables"* for details of construction of INS97_7. Because this variable is derived from Q7P10 which now contains imputed values, INS97_12 no longer contains missing data.
HHPOVLEV	1997 household income as percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The U.S. Census Bureau's Poverty Thresholds for 1997 were used in the construction of HHPOVLEV. (See Appendix 1 of SPS Technical Report #3 for the poverty thresholds.)
HHPOVCAT	Recodes of household poverty level in 1997 (HHPOVLEV). HHPOVCAT contains 5 categories recoded from HHPOVLEV: 1 = 0-99% of the federal poverty level (FPL) 2 = 100-199% of FPL 3 = 200-299% of FPL 4 = 300-399% of FPL 5 = 400% of FPL or higher